

National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Denver, Sept. 3-5, '02

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



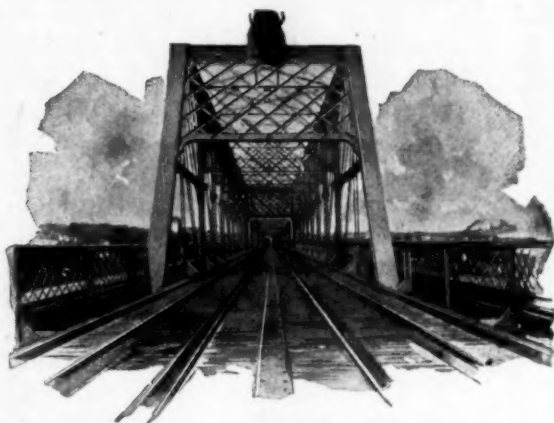
GEORGE W. YORK,  
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 31, 1902.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR  
No. 31.

WEEKLY

On the Way to Denver,



East End of Union Pacific Railway Bridge across the Missouri River,  
between Council Bluffs and Omaha.



An Irrigation Scene in the South Platte Valley, near Sterling, Colo.

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

**GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY**

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EDITOR—George W. York.  
DEPT. EDITORS.—Dr. C. C. Miller, E. E. Hasty.  
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS—G. M. Doolittle,  
Prof. A. J. Cook, C. P. Dadant,  
R. C. Aikin, F. Greiner, Emma M. Wilson,  
A. Getaz, and others.

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- To promote and protect the interests of its members.
- To prevent the adulteration of honey.
- To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

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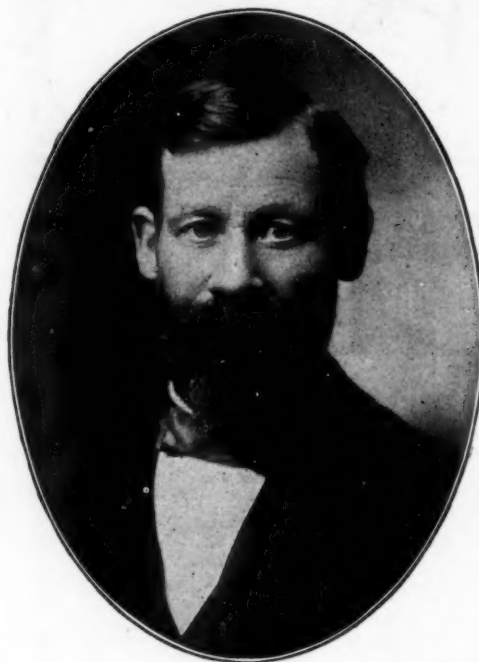
NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

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# ESTABLISHED IN 1861 **BEE** **AMERICAN** **JOURNAL** THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 31, 1902.

No. 31.

## \* Editorial. \*

The Denver Program has been completed, and is as follows:

### FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY—EVENING SESSION.

7:30 o'clock.

Invocation.

Music.

Addresses of Welcome by Pres. Harris, Mayor Wright, and Gov. Orman.

Responses by Pres. Hutchinson, Sec. Mason, and Director Miller.

8:30 o'clock.

"Bee-Keeping from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as Seen Through the Camera and Stereopticon"—E. R. Root, of Ohio.

### SECOND DAY—THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

9:30 o'clock.

Music.

President's Address—"The Future of Bee-Keeping"—W. Z. Hutchinson.

Discussion.

10 o'clock.

"Which is the Most Hopeful Field for the National Association?"—Dr. C. C. Miller, of Illinois.

Response by Rev. E. T. Abbott, of Missouri.

Discussion.

11 o'clock.

Question-Box.

### SECOND DAY—THURSDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30 o'clock.

Music.

"Reporting of the Honey Crop; When and How it Should Be Done"—C. A. Hatch, of Wisconsin.

Response by Frank Rauchfuss, of Colorado.

Discussion.

2:30 o'clock.

"Bee-Keeping Lessons that May be Learned from the Word 'Locality'"—H. C. Morehouse, of Colorado.

Response by E. R. Root, of Ohio.

Discussion.

3:30 o'clock.

Music.

Question-Box.

### SECOND DAY—THURSDAY—EVENING SESSION.

7:30 o'clock.

Music.

"The Outside and Inside of a Honey-Bee" (Illustrated by the Stereopticon)—Prof. C. P. Gillette, of Colorado.

### THIRD DAY—FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

9 o'clock.

Music.

"Selling Extracted Honey at Wholesale—How to Get the Best Prices"—J. F. McIntyre, of Colorado.

Response by T. Lytle, of California.

Discussion.

10 o'clock.

"Putting Up Extracted Honey for the Retail Trade"—R. C. Alkin, of Colorado.

Response by George W. York, of Illinois.

Discussion.

11 o'clock.

Question-Box.

### THIRD DAY—FRIDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30 o'clock.

Music.

"Managing Out-Apiaries for Comb Honey"—

W. L. Porter, of Colorado.

Response by M. A. Gill, of Colorado.

Discussion.

2:30 o'clock.

Question-Box.

3:30 o'clock.

Trolley Ride—"Seeing Denver."

### THIRD DAY—FRIDAY—EVENING SESSION.

9 o'clock.

Banquet.

Sta. B, Toledo, Ohio.

**Untested Queens.**—We find that there are quite a number of bee-keepers (beginners, of course) who seem to think that the untested queens offered for sale are also unfertilized. We are frequently asked by letter whether untested queens are fertilized. It seems such a useless question to ask. What good would be an unfertilized queen? No honest queen-breeder would send out virgin queens.

An untested queen is simply one that is fertilized, but has not been kept in a colony or nucleus long enough for her eggs to hatch, so as to see the kind and color of her bees.

A tested queen is one that has been kept by the queen-breeder long enough to see first what kind of bees she produces.

**The Use of Smoke On Opening a Hive** is a thing subject to abuse. If a colony is deluged with smoke there is an unnecessary loss of time in the work of the colony, supposing, of course, that the time is one when the bees are gathering. If too little is used upon a cross colony, or at a time of day or under any circumstances when the colony may be temporarily cross, a lot of cross bees will be in the air, and in the long run more smoke will be necessary than if the bees had been kept under subjection from the first. Experience is needed to know just what is best.

The beginner is likely to be confused by the contradictory advice sometimes given. In a late exchange the beginner is told that before opening the hive he must puff smoke into the entrance and wait three or four minutes for the bees to fill themselves with honey. That would be a time-robbing performance in a case where fifty or a hundred hives are to be opened in the course of a day. Suppose we take the medium ground, and say that 75 hives are to be opened, and that 3½ minutes are allowed in each case for the bees to fill

themselves with honey. Seventy-five times 3½ minutes make 4 hours and 22 minutes—a length of time that a busy bee-keeper could not well afford.

Another writer tells him that only in rare cases is it necessary to blow any smoke into the entrance. That may be going to the other extreme. In many cases it would be all right, for in many cases bees are so gentle that no smoke whatever is needed from the time the hive is opened until it is closed, but if smoke is to be used at all during the operation it is well to give at least a preliminary puff at the entrance, so as to give the guards notice that they are not to rush out when they feel the hive jarred by the prying open of the cover.

The beginner should have in mind that if a queen is to be found, especial care should be used to give no more smoke than is absolutely necessary, for if the bees are set to running it is a very hard thing to find the queen.

**Rambler's Jouncer** was seen in operation by the editor of *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* while he was in California, and he commends it as a good thing to jar bees out of supers, especially where the modern escape is not used, and can not be used at out-yards. He says:

It consists of a framework, or four table-legs, as it were, without a top, thoroughly braced together. It stands about two feet high; is just wide enough and long enough to take in a regular hive-super between the four legs. Beneath the super is put a trap of cloth, and this is supported at such a height as will bring the super up flush with the top of the legs. Now, to get the bees out: Lift the super and jouncer off the ground a few inches, and give it a sharp "jounce" downward. Repeat these jounces till the bees are all jarred out on the tray, which can be dumped in front of the entrance.

**Quoting the Honey Market** has another "whirl" this week, as will be seen by referring to page 485. Mr. S. A. Niver, of New York, sends us the following:

MR. EDITOR:—I am glad to see you stir up the subject of quoting the honey market, for it needs attention in many ways. It is the most interesting—if not the most valuable—column in the "Old Reliable" to the bee-keeper. That is the first thing I read. But what a "tired feeling" comes over me when I read a finely written and encouraging market quotation, in the July 24th number, which is dated "March 6." "It hath an ancient and fish-like smell." S. A. NIVER.

Of course, in one way, we are to blame for not removing from our market column any old quotations. But we have an understanding with those who quote, that they will change quotations whenever any changes in prices or conditions in their several cities occur. But some of those who quote don't seem to appreciate the privilege they have of

being represented in the market column of the American Bee Journal. If they were to pay full value for it they would find it would cost them a good many dollars every year. If dealing in honey is a profitable part of their business, they should see to it that their quotations are fresh and up-to-date. We stand ready to change them every week, if they will only send them in.

We are glad to have the bee-keepers "get after" those who quote prices on honey. Some of them need a good poking up.

## Weekly Budget.

SECRETARY D. W. WORKING, of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association, has sent us the following, dated July 18:

DEAR MR. YORK:—I enclose a copy of a set of resolutions adopted yesterday by our Executive Committee.

We have appointed a Reception Committee to look after the comfort and convenience of our guests at the National convention. Mr. Herman Rauchfuss is chairman; and among the other well-known members are Mr. Gill, Mr. Morehouse, and Mr. Aikin.

Pres. Harris came over from Grand Junction yesterday, and is in the city to-day looking after business connected with the big meeting.

Yours truly,

D. W. WORKING.

The resolutions mentioned by Mr. Working refer to the death of Mr. Chas. Dadant, which was noted last week, and read as follows:

WHEREAS, We have this day received notice of the death of the venerable Charles Dadant, of Hamilton, Ill., at the ripe old age of 85 years;

WHEREAS, The services of Mr. Dadant to the science and art of bee-keeping have been of the first order, and his life has been a benediction to all who have been associated with him in business and social ways; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Executive Committee of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association, hereby express our appreciation of his character and worth as a man and a friend, and that we unite with his friends and admirers everywhere in testifying to his worth;

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Committee be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mr. C. P. Dadant with the condolence of the Committee.

JAMES U. HARRIS, } Executive  
FRANK RAUCHFUSS, } Committee.  
D. W. WORKING,

ON THE GENERAL MANAGERSHIP MATTER, Mr. Abbott sends us the following letter for publication in answer to Acting Chairman E. R. Root's, as given on page 418:

ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 14, 1902.

Permit me to reply to the communication of Mr. Root in a late number of the American Bee Journal.

I desire to say that the Board have declared that they have authority to act in this matter. My contention is that they did act, and that seven out of eight votes were cast for me. The question of a quorum can not be sprung. The entire Board were notified and were constructively present. Seven of the eight who voted, voted for me.

Now, as to the vote cast for E. M. Abbott: There is no use for any fair-minded man to quibble over that. Dr. Mason knows who cast that vote, and it would not take very long to find out what the voter intended, if one wanted to deal fairly and honorably with a fellow-worker. However, it does not re-

quire a majority of the Board to constitute an election, if the constitution is to be taken for a guide, but a majority of those voting. Six votes are, however, a majority of eleven, and there were only that many of the Board to vote, leaving out myself.

You know, perhaps, that this whole thing is a mere quibble and a subterfuge, and is not the real reason of all this trouble, and none of the parties who started this difficulty dare say that it is. This whole thing grew out of the attitude of Mr. York and myself toward Mr. Benton, a matter that has been adjusted by the parties interested long since.

I contend, further, that every man who cast a vote for a successor to Mr. Secor, voted to accept his resignation at the same time, and that let him out. You wink at this, simply because it is unanswerable. There was no occasion for Mr. Secor to send his resignation to you—he was already out—if the Board had power to act—and I was in. It seems to me folly to talk of appealing from my decision. I had not made any decision, but the majority of the Board of Directors had.

After every bee-journal in the United States and Canada had made the announcement of my election, you had notified Mr. Secor, and I had taken up the work of the office, then these gentlemen began to look around for a way to dispose of me, and I was asked to resign. Why resign if never elected? Drowning men cling to straws.

You say, "Mr. Secor's resignation has been returned to him marked not accepted." By whom? Surely not by the eight people who voted to let him out, seven of whom elected another man to serve in his place. Does not the man elected have some rights?

You say you are for the Association. So am I; and I think I am safe in saying that I have done as much hard work, and spent as much cash to promote its interests, as any other man in it. I did not want to be General Manager, neither do I want to be kicked out of the Board simply because I am not willing to see the affairs of the Association mismanaged. I openly charge that its business has been neglected, and, further, that Mr. Secor himself was placed in office at least once when he was not legally elected. At the last election he received only 172 votes out of over 900 members, which would show that the membership is not overly enthusiastic, to say the least, about having him for General Manager. At an election before this he received a less number of votes than another man, and yet he was declared General Manager. I was Chairman of the Board and said nothing about this, simply for the sake of harmony, hoping that the time might come when the affairs of the Association would be conducted on different lines. However, I do not have to base my contention of mismanagement on anything but his own statement. He has said over his own signature, that owing to the press of other business he neglected the work of the Association, and I say without any hesitancy, as a member of the Association who has its welfare at heart, that the time has come for this neglect to stop.

I am for the Association, but I am, also, for right, justice, and fair dealing. I am not asking any favors of the Association; I never asked any. It was not my will that I be elected General Manager. It was none of my seeking. I am not one who is given to wink at what he believes to be wrong, simply to get the good-will of a few individuals, even though this might promote the interests of the Association. I do not hesitate to say that if the life of the Association hinges on the unfair treatment of any individual, then it would be better that it die now; for no institution which openly defies the rights of one of its officers and active members, let it be ever so meritorious at the start, can live very long.

I am ready to meet these gentlemen at any time and discuss this matter in a fair and candid way. I, too, was a member of the Board, and was elected by the same constituency that elected them, and as I see things I am now a member of the Board, and its Chairman, if I am not the legal General Manager. You do not place before the membership the real reason for this trouble; neither do you tell them that all of this was worked up after the Board had voted and the vote

had been declared. I am at a loss to see how the Association is to be benefited by such a procedure as you suggest. Yet it may be perfectly clear to you.

I have no personal grievance against any member of the Board, and I can co-operate with any of them, but I do object to being held up before the public by you, or any one else, as trying to elect myself General Manager. If we want to be fair and just, let us hear from the man who voted for "E. M. Abbott;" let us hear from any man on the Board who thinks his rights have been infringed upon, and perhaps we can get at the real facts in the case.

Here is what a member of the Association says in regard to the matter:

STANISLAUS CO., CALIF., July 9, 1902.

MR. E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo.

Dear Sir:—In the marked "Modern Farmer" you sent, the members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association are requested to give their views on the miserable smash-up of the Association. As the latest Gleanings is at hand, and I should desire the information, if in your position, I now comply with your request.

In my opinion the Directors had the authority to accept the resignation of Mr. Secor, and elect his successor, which they did at one and the same time. Their easiest way now to get rid of you is to declare your election valid, which it certainly is.

Your offer to leave the matter to the membership is certainly fair, but I doubt very much if the Directors will leave it to a vote. The Executive Committee would probably stand with the "push." If left to the members at a special election, I fear you would be defeated by a strict party vote.

Of course, you can do little for the Association, as things now stand. Were I in your place I should endeavor to hold all funds in my hands until a successor should be elected. I see no opposition to the Colorado Director keeping your old seat warm—all legal, I guess.

This letter is not founded on personal grounds in the least. Why men usually so fair, as are the most of your present opponents, should take the contradictory and absurd positions they have, staggers my comprehension.

You have my consent to use this letter any way you please, provided the entire letter is used.

Yours truly,

W. A. H. GILSTRAP.

Another member says in the name of a half dozen others:

"We recognize no General Manager except you, and will never pay a cent of dues to any other but you, and your properly-elected successor. So hold your ground, and contend for your rights. If much of such doings is kept up by the leaders, our Association will be busted, and no mistake, sooner or later."

I hold that I am the only legal General Manager in existence. I want to say to all of those who have sent their dues to me, that they need have no anxiety about them. I will see that their rights are protected. I have receipted for all dues sent me the day they were received, and I shall continue to do so until the Association elects another General Manager. When it does, I shall make a report to him, and give him a check in full for the amount due the Association.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I am perfectly willing to leave this entire matter to three disinterested men. If they say I was not legally elected, that ends all opposition on my part.

Yours for justice and right,

EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

In order that this controversy might be ended this week (so far as the American Bee Journal is concerned), we requested Mr. Root to forward his reply so that both might appear in the same issue. Here it is:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—I am sure your readers must be tired of this thing, as it is a matter that concerns the Association alone, and not the general public; and I, for my part, do not feel like inflicting on your readers a further discussion, any more than



to say I championed Mr. Abbott at the beginning of this trouble, and hoped that the matter might be dropped, and that he (Abbott) might be permitted to fill-out the unexpired term of Mr. Secor. When I was convinced, after a conference with some of our best men, that the proceedings respecting his supposed election was wholly illegal, and out of order, and how Mr. Abbott was attempting to "force things" irrespective of the consequences to the Association at the very zenith of its success—just when it was getting to be a power for good—I felt that I could no longer support him.

Six members of the Board voted for him for General Manager in the first place; but when they came in possession of the same facts as myself, twelve of them unanimously voted not to accept Mr. Secor's resignation; and a good majority of them voted also to declare Mr. Abbott's election illegal and void. A further reply to Mr. Abbott's points will doubtless be made to the membership direct.

But I can not forbear noticing his reference to Mr. Secor. I have probably criticised him privately as much as any member of the Board, and Mr. Abbott knows this; but unless it be to prejudice his readers I do not see why this public attack should be made on him (Secor) when the question is not whether Mr. Secor has been negligent or incompetent, but whether Mr. Abbott has the right to lay claim to the office of General Manager. Mr. Abbott says that "at the last election Mr. Secor received only 172 votes out of over 900," and then goes on to say, "The membership is not overly enthusiastic, to say the least, about having him as General Manager."

Is he grasping at straws? The implied assumption from the above quotation is that there were 900 votes cast, and Mr. Secor received 172, or less than a fifth of them. The fact is, there were only 338 votes cast, and Mr. Secor received 172, the other ballots having been "cast for 109 different members." The constitution plainly says:

"The General Manager.....shall be elected by ballot during the month of December, during each year, by a majority vote of the members voting." (Italics mine.)

Mr. Abbott probably didn't intend to misrepresent the facts; but the general public would be misled. The fact was, Mr. Secor received a majority of all the votes cast, and therefore was duly elected. But it is a wonder he received any votes when there were 109 other men voted for, and when he plainly stated, when calling for votes for a new Manager, that he did not wish to serve any longer. Mr. Abbott's statement, that "the membership is not overly enthusiastic, to say the least, about having Mr. Secor as General Manager," is as ungenerous as it is unfair.

Regarding the Benton matter, while I once thought it might have had an influence, I am now in possession of facts that show conclusively that it had nothing to do with the case. If any of the members were prejudiced at all, it was because of the treatment Mr. Abbott, as Chairman of the Board, exhibited toward Mr. Secor.

Mr. Gilstrap—and a most excellent man he is—apparently saw only one side or a part of the other side. If he will withhold judgment until he receives a full statement, I think he will see the matter in a different light.

E. R. Root.

And thus endeth this controversy in these columns. We believe we have given both sides a fair and sufficient hearing. For us to use more space would be a waste; and the majority of our readers, not being members of the Association, care little about the trouble, anyway. Personally, we have refrained from taking sides in the public discussion, preferring not to meddle with either the Board of Managers or Mr. Abbott in the settlement of their difficulties. We still hope that everything may be amicably adjusted, and that all may continue to be friends and brothers as heretofore.

Mr. R. A. BURNETT, of R. A. Burnett & Co., is expecting to attend the Denver convention. Things will likely get warm when the question of selling comb honey by the case or pound comes up for discussion. "R. A." may be able to help "Burn-ett" into some of those canceled alfalfa boys, that "there are others."

Say, reader, if you want to see "A Hot Time" in Old Denver the first week in September, you'd better arrange for yourself and wife (or best girl, if so unfortunate as to have no wife) to "get aboard the train," and run up to Denver and help "liquefy" some of those candied apiarian Coloradoans!

## Contributed Articles.

### Does Not Think the Bees Were Poisoned.

BY C. P. DADANT.

The inquiry of a reader, on page 419, about the possibility of the poisoning of bees from spraying, attracts my attention.

It seems to me that the suspicions of the writer of this inquiry are based upon an erroneous impression. Fruit-bloom takes place early in May, and the loss of bees from bee-poisoning would be immediate. Even if the poison was fed to the brood, the bees would have shown the effects at once. The brood would have perished in its earliest stages, and the depopulation of the hive would have taken place more than a month earlier than the time reported.

The ragged-looking bees with frayed wings and shiny bodies are only old bees that have worn themselves out by continuous hard work. It is quite probable that in a wet season like the present, the labor of the field tells more upon the bees than in a dry summer. The worker-bee's life is short—exceedingly short—during the long summer days. The most practical method of testing this is by changing the breed—Italianizing, for instance. If an Italian queen is given to a colony of common bees and the black queen removed on May 1, there are ten chances to one that not a single black or common bee will be left in the hive by Aug. 1. In many instances it takes even less time. Yet, when the black queen is removed on the first of May, she leaves in the hive brood in all stages, and fresh-laid eggs which will require some 22 days to hatch. So the last black bees will have hatched May 22, and yet those bees will all have died by Aug. 1. When we reflect that those same bees, if they had been born Sept. 1, would have lasted till the following May—a part of them, at least—we must look for a cause of this short life. The cause is hard work.

After 8 to 10 days of sedentary life in May and June, the young bee begins its active work, and is constantly on the go from early daylight till long after sunset. At first it is covered with a thick down of hairs. Its wings are perfect. Slowly and steadily, by repeated flights among the grasses, in the calyx of flowers, it loses its downy fleece, and its body begins to shine, bald looking, the wings become worn, frayed and short, and some evening after a hard day's work the poor laborer is unable to reach its

home. Or, if it happens to get home with the last load, a light breeze on the next trip will force it down in the dust from which it will never rise. Thus, do our bees die out during the summer days. Nature is a harsh and inexorable mother.

If the queen is healthy, and there is room in plenty in the breeding combs, the numbers are not too much depleted by the natural wearing out of the old bees; but if the queen becomes tired, or is getting old, the laying may be reduced, and the colony will soon show a decrease of activity.

In some cases it may be that the colony has swarmed unknown to its owner, and not until the young queen has been fertilized, and her first-laid eggs begin to hatch, will the numbers increase in the hive.

I believe it is to these causes, and not to spraying poison, that your correspondent must ascribe the condition of the bees mentioned. "The sick bees have flown away." Yes, just so. The poor worker, when her wings get so frayed and so short from overwork that they can no longer carry her, does not seem to realize what is wrong, and still insists on going to work, and does fly away and drag herself till she falls exhausted in a ditch. She dies in the harness. She is to be praised, and yet pitied. There ought to be a time for bees, or for men, when the days of hard labor should be crowned with a few days of rest and enjoyment; but the bees, like some men, enjoy nothing but hard work, to the last minute of their life. Hancock Co., Ill.

### Quoting the Honey Market.

(Continued from page 470.)

SELL HONEY THROUGH COMMISSION MEN.

EDITOR YORK:—I have sold honey extensively for the past 30 years on commission. From my knowledge of the business, and observation of the marketing of honey, if I were a bee-keeper I would place my product in the hands of a commission merchant to sell in preference to trying to sell to the "bargain hunters."

First, I would find a responsible commission merchant in a city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants—one who understood the grading and handling of honey, and had been engaged in it for a number of years, thereby having worked up a trade of regular customers that relied upon him for their yearly supplies.

Commission merchants in general lines of produce generally include honey in their price quotations, not so much expecting consignments of honey as to give general mar-

ket quotations on all kinds of country produce, which are not specific enough.

In every large city there are at least one or two commission merchants that make a specialty of honey-selling, who have a money-trade, and know how to handle, who know what grades their customers want, and can generally place honey at good prices; while some dealer next door, not generally known as a honey-dealer, can't sell unless at a slaughter price.

Commission merchants in honey are as indispensable to the honey-producer as commission merchants are to the manufacturer of cotton or woolen, and about all manufacturing industries. For their goods are nearly all sold by commission merchants that know the trade and the wants of it better than the manufacturers do.

As in all lines of business, there are irresponsible commission merchants that should be avoided, but it is a very easy matter to find out the responsibility after you have found a practical honey commission merchant. Go to any bank and ask them to give you the financial rating, which they can do in the mercantile agency book. There is no excuse in these days for shipping to irresponsible commission merchants.

It behooves a responsible commission merchant to do his best for a consignment, for it is on his consignments he has to depend for his supply of honey. It is quite impracticable for the commission merchant to-day to buy his needed supply of honey. He can not afford to spend his time traveling the country over to buy, and to buy by sample is generally unsatisfactory.

The honey-producer should not begrudge the commission merchant his small commission of 5 percent, which is usually well earned by the risk of credit the commission merchant has to give; the risk of delivery to his trade safely; the risk of turning out as represented or shown, and coming back after he has made account of sale to the owner, etc.

Regarding quotations being always reliable and sure, that is impossible, for quotations, although based on actual past sales, are somewhat problematical. Selling honey, like all other produce, is governed more or less by circumstances. Some buyers are more bearish than others. It is not always possible or practicable to hold to a rigid price, but many times a small concession is advisable rather than let a hard buyer go.

It is not wise to quote honey too high, nor too low; better err on the side of too high, for quotations are seen by the buyer as well as the producer, and it is extremely difficult to sell above quotations.

I would avoid consigning honey to any commission merchant not strictly commission, or who bought honey more or less, for it is quite according to nature for such to sell their own purchased honey to the most favorable customer and best-price-paying customer, to the exclusion of consignments on which they make only a small commission compared with the profit they are making on their purchased honey.

It is quite the custom for bee-keepers, and they take a natural pride in selling the finest selection of their honey at home, or to some "finicky" groceryman that sells but little at best. The bee-keeper often in this way lowers the average grade or quality of honey. He sends the balance of his crop to commission merchants late in the season, and is oftentimes disappointed in his returns.

In selling honey, unless you sell at home for cash before shipping, you take much more risk than by consigning. If you sell your honey delivered at a distant city, the buyer is apt to be fastidious, and if he sees the least sign of drip, or leaking, or out of condition, will refuse to accept it and pay for it; and if he doesn't pay you at all he can go into bankruptcy and pay you nothing. While, on the other hand, if you consign the honey, and the commission merchant doesn't pay, you can send him to jail for conversion of property. When you consign honey a good plan is to write promptly and ask the commission merchant to write you on receipt of the honey, the condition it arrives in, and what he thinks it will sell at; also to send you two-thirds to three-fourths of its market value as an advance on the consignment, which any responsible commission merchant will readily do.

There should be a better understanding prevailing between the honey-producer and the commission merchant than there is. I do not understand why any party would want you to quote markets incorrectly or under price, unless they want to use the quotation to help them buy cheap in the country.

The quotations of honey in the various markets that

you publish in the American Bee Journal must be a guide, and of great value to the many bee-beepers, in helping them to get a fair price from the home or country buyer. The fact that these quotations are made and signed by reliable dealers is more or less of a guaranty. Of course, the quotations must necessarily be somewhat expectant or prospective, and the prices governed by the supply and demand.

It would be a gross injustice, and entirely against the usage of trade, to quote honey less than market. Your market quotations signed by those who furnish them is evidence with the witness furnished, while quotations without the authors' names is evidence without the witness.

H. R. WRIGHT.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS ARE FOR WHOLESALE.

EDITOR YORK:—We notice that in the closing paragraph of your editorial on page 195, that you invite some of us who quote the honey market in the columns of the American Bee Journal to help enlighten "Rip Van Winkle." It would seem that there is little for us to do, for you have made about as complete a setting forth of the other side of the question as can well be done. We think that by the time "Rip Van Winkle" has been 20 summers instead of two summers bee-keeping in Cook County he may change some of his ideas; if not, he might as well "take another sleep," and that, of course, might be considered selfish, as it would tend to give the commission man a rest. But there is just about as much rest for the commission man as there is for the honey-bee when the flow of nectar is on. He must be "up and doing," or the labors of all concerned will fail to bear the fruitage that they should.

We do not know that that side of our life has been presented of late in any of the bee-papers, so we will call the attention of those who send goods to be cared for, that the commission merchant in the summer-time is at his place of business at 5 o'clock, and he does well to get away by 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. For many years the writer kept up this pace, but now is not to be found on duty quite so early, nor always quite so late, still some one else has to represent him who has reached the maturer years. We find that the old do not run as many miles in a day in rounding up the affairs intrusted to him, but he often accomplishes as much by the short cuts that he has learned by careful attention to each day's experience, and thus he may be able to work out in 10 hours quite as good results as he did formerly in 18, by aiding others younger with counsel, so that in 9 or 10 hours he has accomplished a full day's work, and is entitled to the rest and recreation that a fairly well-spent life deserves.

Beginning with November the hours of the labor day gradually shorten until about 6:30 or 7 is as early as most of the stores open, but with April they begin to open at 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning for continuance during the summer.

The prices given at the request of the editors of the various bee-papers are for the figures obtainable for honey in the wholesale way, and not for honey retailed by the case or single package. There is in the Chicago market, as in all other cities, wholesale dealers, some known as receivers and others as jobbers; the receiver is supposed, in selling to a jobber, to get the market value of goods in lots, the jobber or wholesaler, on the other hand, varies his profits by the amounts taken by the purchaser, as a man buying a case of honey would not buy it quite as cheap as a man buying 25 or 100 cases would—there would be a difference of anywhere from  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent to 1 cent per pound, according to the nature of the goods and trade.

Now, there are quite a number of so-called wholesalers who buy from receivers in the manner already described, and peddle it out as best they can from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 cent per pound profit, and their asking price is hardly ever their selling price, so that any one going along the market and pricing stuff is almost certain to get the extreme figures given in reply to his question; but if he is a bonafide buyer he will soon impress the salesman with that fact, and by practicing the usual diplomacy will succeed in purchasing for a little less than the original figure given (especially if the would-be buyer and the salesman are strangers to each other), for the day of bartering and haggling over prices has not yet become obsolete in the produce markets, while to a large extent it has done so on the more permanent articles of trade, or those that are less liable to perish if not sold within a very short time after they have been placed on the market. A great many people find fault and say that the price asked should be the price that the seller is willing to take. In the abstract we quite agree with this proposition, but if we wish to live in the practical, every-



day world we must conform somewhat to the customs that prevail in our surroundings.

You give utterance to a well demonstrated fact, that it is better to be a little lower in the quotations given than a little higher than the actual conditions warrant, for these quotations are supposed to be given as a guide for those who have produce to place upon the market. It is the desire always of the commission merchant to quote as high as he dares (and sometimes he dares a little too much), for it is only natural, as society is now organized; that he should seek to get the goods to sell. It is much pleasanter to receive a letter from a consignor which reads: "You got for us the full market price for what we sent you," or, "You got us more than the market price," than it is to get a letter saying, "You did not get us even the market price, but a good deal less, and we don't think you have treated us right; we shall write to the bee-papers and tell them just what you are doing."

Now, the commission merchant's skin is not thicker than that on the alligator's back; therefore, an impression of a painful nature is sometimes made upon it, and by experience he learns (that is, if he wishes to become wise) to avoid as many of the disagreeable things as possible. For ourselves, we may say that we frequently discourage would-be consignors from sending us their product when we find that they think their goods should bring a little more than the quotations.

Very truly yours,

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

#### THE FACTS AS THEY ARE.

On page 195, we note the article from Rip Van Winkle, on "Quoting the Honey Market." Even if we are outside of the Chicago market we take exceptions to his statements, simply for the sake of truth and justice. The writer of that article certainly selected a fit name, when he signed himself "Rip Van Winkle," admitting thereby that he has been asleep for years, and is utterly ignorant of present conditions of commerce and trade. Furthermore, the man who is afraid to attach his name to any statement he makes, lacks the courage of his own convictions, and can hardly be taken seriously.

We endorse most emphatically every word of Editor York's reply, and especially where he says, "*It is better to quote a cent lower rather than a cent above the market.*" Exactly *this* has been our rule ever since we have been in the business, and the same has been generally appreciated by shippers.

The quotations we give in the journals are the market value, or, in other words, the selling price in quantity lots. In a small way, single cases or so, here and there, a better price is obtained, while, in a jobbing way, the price quoted is sometimes shaded in order to effect sale. This must be left to the seller's discretion and judgment. He is on the spot and must size up his customers, take into consideration the condition of the market, demand, supply, stocks on hand, etc.

If the market is well stocked, with more supply to follow, demand not brisk, and indications pointing towards a decline in price, the commission man is justified in making concessions; in fact, it is his *duty* to close out at a fair value, rather than to hold the honey and take still less later on.

We have had shippers write us that other parties had quoted better prices than ourselves, and wanted to know why we, being in the honey-business, could not do as well, or even better. We would answer that we could not conscientiously quote higher prices than we felt safe we could realize, and if they could do better elsewhere *that* was the place to ship to. Thus, we lost some shippers for a season or two, but invariably they would come back to us, and oftentimes admitted that they had made a mistake.

Again, if the market is overstocked with a certain grade, and no demand, we advise NOT TO SHIP; that we could not see our way clear to meet the shipper's expectations, and, rather than have complaints afterwards, we preferred not to handle the goods. If we quote, for instance, fancy white honey at 14 cents a pound, we feel confident that we can realize that price, and shippers can depend that returns will be made accordingly, provided, however, that the shipment comes up to the standard rules of grading. Quite often we receive honey marked fancy and No. 1, which is really no more than No. 2, or amber, to say nothing of the careless and slovenly way in which the honey is put up.

Only recently we received 14 cases of honey packed in two large dry-goods cases, no caution marks, and, consequently, they were handled rather roughly in transit.

They appeared to be in good order, and we signed for them that way when we received them from the railroad company. In opening the cases there was not a whole comb in the lot. The straw had absorbed part of the leakage, and the heavy wood prevented it from oozing through the case. In notifying and explaining to the shipper, our trouble began, though it was wholly his own fault. Such cases are a tedious and thankless job, but we are glad to say that they are few with us.

Rip Van Winkle further says: "The commission man has the honey-producers in his grip, more especially when he is a buyer as well as a commission man;" and, "A buyer is always a 'bear' on the market." Rip Van Winkle does not seem to be aware of the fact that most bee keepers prefer to sell rather than to consign, which is but natural. If a bee-keeper sells his crop he knows exactly what he gets, and if the buyers are not willing to pay his price he is not compelled to take their offer. If he sells his honey his responsibility ends, and his chances end at once, whereas the buyer takes all the chances himself, and it is also but natural that he should want to buy as low as possible; but even if he thinks he has made a good purchase he is far from being sure of a profit.

Of all the honey we handle the most of it we buy outright. We know the shippers know how to grade their honey, and how they put it up, and we have no trouble in agreeing on prices.

Rip Van Winkle is absolutely wrong when he says commission men have the producers in their grip. The bee-keeper who has his honey in good shape will find no trouble in selling it. If one buyer will not pay him what he considers fair value, others will. The buyer knows he can not buy his honey for a song, and will not dare to make him any ridiculously low offer, for fear that some of his competitors will pay a better price; and, if he wants the honey he will pay fair market value for it. We have bee-keepers in New York State whose crop we have bought ever since we have been in business without a break. They are not "small fry," either, but generally come down with a good-sized crop, and one year brought to New York over 4000 cases. *They never even try another market*, knowing that they will always find us willing to pay fair value, and evidently they are well satisfied for us to have them "*in our grip*."

On the other hand, there are some producers who are laboring under the delusion that *no other* honey is as good as *theirs*, no matter how inferior their own may be, and these are rather hard customers to deal with, especially so when they want to buy a few cases *themselves*. These are the ones who want to buy a single case or can at the *lowest* quotations, and even *less*, because they are *bee-keepers themselves*.

A bee-keeper wrote us the other day (seeing that we had new crop Cuban comb honey), that he would like to have a few cases, and offered us 10 cents (which was all he could pay), or 9½ cents for a full carrier; that he was an apiarist who was not going to pay Cuban apiarists fancy prices to the detriment of home apiculture. We refused his liberal (!) offer, having no intention of slaughtering the honey for his benefit.

No doubt some bee-keepers will disagree with us, but, their opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, we have given the facts as they actually are.

H. V. SEGELKEN, of Hildreth & Segelken.

**Only One Night to Denver.**—By going over the Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific railways, you will need to spend only one night on the road from Chicago to Denver. There is a daily train leaving Chicago at 10 a.m. on the C. & N. W., and leaving Omaha, Nebr., over the Union Pacific at 11:30 p.m. of the same day. This train arrives in Denver at 2 p.m. the following day. That is, by starting from Chicago at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, Sept. 2, you will arrive in Denver at 2 p.m. the next day, or Wednesday, Sept. 3, in ample time for the first session of the National Bee-Keepers' convention, which begins that evening.

Now as to rates: The round-trip price at that time from Chicago to Denver will be \$25. By going over the route mentioned, the regular sleeping-car rate would be only \$3.00, because of being only one night on the way.

There is also another saving by taking the C. & N. W. and Union Pacific. There is a Pullman tourist car on this train from Omaha, in which the charge for a double berth is only \$1.50 to Denver. As no sleeping-car accommodations are required on this train east of Omaha, it will be seen that one can go comfortably by this route for a very small sum.

We may say that Dr. C. C. Miller and the Editor of the American Bee Journal expect to go over the route indicated, starting at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, Sept. 2. Who will join us?

## Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

### Cross Colony of Bees.

I have a colony of bees that are so cross that I cannot handle them. They seem to be very lawless in other respects, such as building comb on top of the frames, and will not go up into the super. What is the best way to fix them?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—Change the queen. One would think that would only make the bees good-natured after all the bees of the old queen had died off, but I have found that when the queen of a very cross colony was replaced, there seemed to be a change in the temper of the colony in a very few days.

### Saving Virgin Queens for Future Use.

I am just a beginner in the bee-business and would like to know how to save queens for the future, and keep them alive and have them fertilized at the same time. I had two nice queens from one I got last summer, but I could not save them, so if there is any way I wish you would tell me.

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—The only way to save virgin queens and have them fertilized is to keep them in separate nuclei quite small by having division-boards in a hive, and keeping two or more nuclei in the same hive, so they can be mutually helpful in keeping up the heat. I have had as many as six nuclei in a 10-frame hive.

### Why So Many Bachelor Bee-Keepers?

I have been greatly interested in reading the "Questions and Answers" in the American Bee Journal, but there is one question I would like to have answered, namely: Why are there so many bachelor bee-keepers? IOWA.

ANSWER.—Are there any more among bee-keepers than among other people? Perhaps bee-keeping is such an interesting pursuit that a young man is too much taken up with it to give attention to the little matter of looking for a wife, and then after he gets old enough to be on the list of old bachelors the law does not allow him to be killed. After all, I don't know that I'd want them killed off; there are some first-rate fellows among them.—[We thought it was because they were so taken up with their queens!—EDITOR.]

### Did Well for a Backward Spring—Balling Queens.

1. I have run across something in handling bees that puzzles me. I set 5 colonies out in April, and they did splendidly, and by May 15 were strong enough to make 3 more new colonies, so I sent and got 2 golden and one red clover queen. All proved to be fine queens. The bees of one of the golden queens have stored about two 10-frame shallow extracting supers up to the present date. The red clover queen's bees have stored one shallow super full and one comb-honey super one-half full. Now I would like to know what you think about this for this backward spring? Is that doing well, or just fair?

2. When I opened the hive of one of the golden queens last week I found the bees balling her. I took her away from them and caged her, and took 2 frames of brood and bees from the hive and started a nucleus with her. Did I do right or not?

I found one of the old colonies with the old queen doing the same, and when I smoked the ball they stung the queen and she died. What made the bees ball the queen? and why did they sting the queen? They had not started any queen-cells when they balled her.

MINNESOTA.

ANSWERS.—1. For a backward spring that is doing remarkably well.

2. If I understand correctly, the queen had been in the colony a good many days, in which case you went to unnecessary trouble. When I have opened a hive I have in a number of cases had the bees ball their own queen. In every case I have closed up the hive as quickly and quietly as possible, and when I have opened it on a later day have found the queen all right. When you opened the hive the bees were alarmed and balled the queen to protect her; at least that is the way it seems. When you smoked the ball, the probability is that you blew hot smoke upon them. Hot smoke will make a ball of bees sting a queen, whereas if left alone it is a very rare thing for a queen to be stung. Even when the bees feel the most bitter against a queen they do not sting her, but keep her in the ball till she dies of exhaustion or starvation.

### Requeening.

In clipping my queen's wings I lost one; I have twice given the colony a frame containing eggs, larvae and brood, hoping that they would rear a queen, but they have not met my wishes. The colony has been queenless a month. Can I requeen that colony? and, if that can be done, how shall I proceed to accomplish it?

IDAHO.

ANSWER.—Perhaps the best thing is to break up the colony, dividing the brood and bees among weaker colonies. If, however, you are anxious to continue the existence of that particular colony, give it some brood and bees from other colonies and then give it a caged queen.

### Moving Bees on a Wagon.

I have 40 colonies of bees that I must move this fall a distance of 20 miles. Please advise me how to prepare them for the journey, over an ordinary wagon-road, about what time to start, and how I should fix the wagon on which I move them.

IOWA.

ANSWER.—Better wait till the weather is pretty cold, but the weather should not be freezing very hard lest the combs become brittle and break. Close the hives bee-tight, but provide for plenty of ventilation. If your bottom-boards give an entrance two inches deep, all the ventilation needed in cool weather is to have the entrance closed with wire-cloth. If the entrance to your hive is very small, it is better to have the top of each hive entirely covered with wire cloth, a frame to fit the top of the hive being covered with it. The easiest available thing for you, in the absence of something specially made for the purpose, is to use a wagon with a common hay-rack. Put a foot or so of straw or hay on the bottom of the rack to break the force of the hard jolts. Possibly you can borrow a pair of heavy springs that can be put under a hay-rack.

### Swarming Difficulties.

I have some bees that have knocked all the theories that I can find in two bee-books into a cocked hat, and I want to know if you will put a little of your bee-philosophy on it through the columns of the American Bee Journal.

Wednesday, July 2, a prime swarm issued from hive No. 4, and settled where we had to let it go. Monday, July 7 (5 days after) a second swarm issued but returned to the hive; 6:30 a.m. Tuesday it issued again, and again returned; 10:30 a.m. Tuesday it issued the third time and settled. I got them well hived and contented all but a "hat full," which I supposed would go back to the new hive on the old stand. But they fooled me. Tuesday night there was a hard wind and rain. Wednesday, more rain, and hat full still in tree. Thursday, rain and bees still in tree. I concluded to capture them (thinking they must have a queen also), and put them in an observation hive. I fixed this with an empty brood-comb into which I poured some honey-syrup for bait. I shook apparently all the bees into a bag and thence into the hive; but no queen. Some clustered again and were shaken off a second time, and into the hive. At this point I got tired and have left them alone to do as they wish.

The present state (12 m. Friday, July 11) is: Main swarm—contented in hive; in observation hive—handful left and very restless; no queen. In tree—(75 hours)—same old hat full in same old place.

Now what I want to know is:

1. Why did this second swarm issue in five and six days



after the prime swarm, when, according to text-books, no well-brought-up bees should have a queen for at least seven days?

2. Do second swarms ever have two queens? and does that account for those remaining in the tree?

3. What is the record of time for bees hanging in a cluster?

I intend to give the bees in the observation hive a comb of brood with a queen-cell, but—

4. In case I didn't, what would the bees do? and what are they staying for, anyway, without a queen?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. A second swarm issues about eight days after the issuing of the prime swarm, because about that time the young queen is mature enough to leave. If, however, for any reason the issuing of the prime swarm is delayed, then the time between first and second swarm will be shorter. The first swarm may be delayed by the weather two or three days, possibly by some other cause, and in that case the second swarm will issue at just the same time it would have issued if there had been no delay on the part of the first swarm. Of course, that will reduce the length of time between the two swarms. Indeed, it is possible that there might be an interval of only a day or two between the issuing of the first and second swarms. The old queen might be too heavy to fly at first, or she might be utterly unable to fly, as in the case of a clipped queen. So the swarm could only return when it issued, and come out again, and if you did not happen to see it issue except the last time, you might think there was only a day or two between the prime and second swarms.

2. Yes, second swarms sometimes have a good deal more than two queens, and it would not be a hard thing for part of the swarm to be separated from the rest with one of the queens.

3. I don't know. I never knew a cluster to hang more than two weeks, and that was a very small cluster without a queen. A stray swarm was hanging on a tree one day when I was driving to an out-apiary. The swarm was small and of no great value, but the owner of the tree was rather insistent that we should take the swarm away. My assistant took it in her bee-hat to the out-apiary. On our return home we found a small cluster still on the limb. They had probably been out foraging when we took the swarm away. I think the little cluster staid and dwindled away.

4. Those bees on the tree may have a queen, and having been kept there by stress of weather so long, they may have become reconciled to the situation, and if left alone they may remain there all summer.

### When to Sow Sweet Clover Seed.

When is the best time to sow sweet clover as a honey-plant for 1903?

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—Sow sweet clover when other clover is sowed in your locality. Probably most sweet clover is sown in early spring, at about the time for sowing oats, but if convenient it might be well to sow in the fall and have it well tramped in. But if you want sweet clover to yield nectar in 1903, you must sow it right away, immediately, quick, so as to have it grow this year. Doubtful whether you can get it to do that. It does not blossom till the second year of its growth, and the winter after blossoming it dies root and branch.

### A Vermonter's Seven Questions.

1. Do you prefer golden, leather-colored, red clover, or honey queens, for honey-production?

2. Do you prefer Danzenbaker or Langstroth hives for comb-honey production?

3. Would a queen bred in Texas do as well in northern Vermont as a northern bred queen?

4. Which do you think would be more profitable here, comb or extracted honey?

5. Is it necessary to put on perforated-zinc honey-boards between the super and the hive for comb honey?

6. Do you clip your queen?

7. How do you get your bees ready for winter?

VERMONT.

ANSWERS.—1. I prefer the queens that will assure me the greatest profit, under whatever name or garb they may appear. It is not easy to answer your question categorically, for what may be best in one place may not be the best

in every other place. I like much the appearance of the goldens, but the ones I have had have not excelled others in storing. All goldens, however, may not be alike. Leather-colored and their grades have given excellent satisfaction. The term "red-clover queen" has been used as applying to different strains, and I am not sure I can say very definitely just how much bees have ever done for me on red clover. Honey-queens, as already intimated, are my preference, if by that term is meant bees that give best results in the long run. But between you and me, I suppose there is a lot I haven't yet learned about such things.

2. I prefer the Langstroth.

3. I think the general testimony is that she will do just as well, although one might naturally expect a little more hardness in bees bred for a long time in the severer climate.

4. As a rule, probably comb, although the right man and the right management might make the most out of extracted.

5. It is not necessary in this locality when separators are used and full sheets of foundation in sections.

6. Always.

7. I don't get them ready. They are carried into the cellar, cover, bottom and all, just as they were on the summer stand. Some time, however, before it is time to take in cellar, the false bottom has been removed from each hive, leaving a space two inches deep under the bottom-bars.

### Bees Visiting Out-Houses and a Planing-Mill.

1. What will keep the bees from visiting out-houses? and what do they go there for? I keep the weeds and grass from the hive fronts by sowing salt, but still a few bees visit the out-house; I do not know why they go.

2. My bees in early spring made trouble at the planing-mill, which is some 4 or 5 blocks away. What can be used or done to cause them to stay away?

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. It is generally supposed that they go for the salts to be found in such places, but it is not certain that such is the right view. It is not disproved, however, by the fact that all the salt needed lies in front of the hive. Set a dish of water at the entrance, and you will still find some bees going off a distance to get water. Perhaps you might try giving the bees a watering-place where they could at all times find water somewhat salty. You see, the salt in front of the hives is wet only part of the time, and dry salt would hardly answer.

2. In early spring, bees quite often gather sawdust as a substitute for pollen. Give them something better to work on, as ground corn and oats or other feed.

### White-Eyed Drones—Queen-Excluders on in Winter.

1. To what race of bees do white-eyed drones belong? I have never seen any drones with white eyes before. I saw the first one about 5 weeks ago—found him in the yard, then I watched every hive but could not find any more, but in a few days I noticed two in front of one hive, then more and more, but only in the one hive. This colony is extra-strong, and is storing lots of honey in the third story, keeping ahead of 18 other colonies.

2. Can I leave a queen-excluder over an 8-frame lower brood-chamber all winter? or must it be taken away? My hives are all two-story 16-frame during the winter, and I would like to leave the queen-excluder on during the winter, if possible.

KANSAS.

ANSWERS.—1. To no particular race. Drones with heads of unusual coloring may occasionally be found among bees of any kind. Just why drones should be tricked out in fantastic colors, and never workers, seems to have no satisfactory explanation.

2. Certainly, there is no reason why you can not leave excluders on all winter. Don't be afraid to ask all the questions you like. That's what this department is for.

### Trouble in Introducing a Queen—Feeding Bees.

1. I received a red clover queen but the bees do not want to accept her. They started a lot of queen-cells, and when the candy was taken out they wanted to kill the queen. What can I do with her?

2. I am taking care of bees of a man 5 miles from here, and the grass-hoppers have taken all the bloom from the

alfalfa so that the bees must be fed. While I can't get honey what shall I feed them? and how? SOUTH DAKOTA.

ANSWERS.—1. Keep the queen caged; take two frames of brood and bees from the queenless colony and put them in an empty hive on a new stand; after they have stood there 24 hours give them the caged queen and at the end of another 24 hours free her, when you will probably find that the bees will treat her kindly. In the meantime all the queens-cells should have been destroyed in the colony and in the nucleus. As soon as the queen is kindly received by the nucleus, return nucleus, queen and all to the colony. Another way, a little more troublesome, is absolutely safe. Take frames of sealed brood with young bees just emerging, shut them in a hive bee-tight, first putting the queen on the brood. Keep the hive in the house where it is warm if the weather is at all cool, or else place the hive over a colony of bees with wire-cloth between, so that there is no possibility of a bee getting from one hive to the other. In five days

the hive may be set on a stand of its own and the entrance opened, and then you can strengthen it gradually from the queenless colony or from other colonies, the same as you would strengthen any weak colony. It is possible that when you first gave the queen to the queenless colony it was at a time when no honey was coming in. If so, it would have helped matters to have fed the colony.

Feed them granulated sugar. The most convenient way is perhaps with a Miller feeder, taking equal parts of sugar and water (either by weight or by measure). If you have no feeder, use the crock-and-plate plan. Take a gallon stone crock and put into it equal parts of sugar and water stirred together. Lay over the crock a woolen cloth of five or six thicknesses of cheese-cloth. On this put a dinner-plate upside down. With one hand on the plate and the other under the crock, quickly turn the whole thing over. Set it on top of the frames, put over it an empty hive-body, covering it up so no bee can get in except through the colony, and the bees will do the rest.

## QUEENS!

Buy them of H. G. QUIRIN, the largest Queen-Breeder in the North.

The A. I. Root Company tell us our stock is extra-fine; Editor York, of the American Bee Journal, says he has good reports from our stock from time to time; while J. L. Gandy, of Humboldt, Nebr., has secured over 400 pounds of honey (mostly comb) from single colonies containing our queens.

We have files of testimonials similar to the above.

Our Breeders originated from the highest-priced, Long-Tongued Red Clover Queens in the United States.

Fine Queens, promptness, and square dealing, have built up our present business, which was established in 1888.

Prices of GOLDEN and LEATHER-COLORED QUEENS, after July 1st:

	1	6	12
Selected .....	\$.75	\$4.00	\$ 7.00
Tested .....	1.00	5.00	9.00
Selected Tested .....	1.50	8.00	
Extra Selected Tested, the best that money can buy... 3.00			

We guarantee safe arrival, to any State, continental island, or any European country. Can fill all orders promptly, as we expect to keep 300 to 500 Queens on hand ahead of orders. Special price on 50 or 100. Free Circular. Address all orders to

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That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to

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## Bees For Sale.

75 colonies in Improved Dovetailer Hives, in lots to suit purchaser.

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**BOYS WE WANT WORKERS**  
Boys, Girls, old and young alike, make money working for us. We furnish capital to start you in business. Send us 10c stamps or silver for full instructions and a line of samples to work with. DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.



### Transferring Bees.

To transfer bees in midsummer I don't think a better method can be devised than to drum the bees into a box, set the new hive, filled with worker-combs, or full sheets of foundation, on the old stand; place a queen-excluding zinc on the new hive; over this place the old box, in three-week's time slip a bee-escape board under the box, and when the bees have all gone down, take the box off. It will then have nothing but the combs and what honey may be in the comb, no bees to mash, no brood to kill, and all the brood hatched out and added to the hive's army of workers.

The foregoing is given by E. H. Schaeffle in the American Bee-Keeper. There is a possibility of misunderstanding on account of the repetition of the word “box” which after the first time has reference to the old hive. The understanding is that after the old hive has been placed on the top of the new one, the bees are run from the drumming-box into the new hive.

### Bee-Keeping in the Sandwich Islands.

On the island of Oahu, the greater part of the honey is produced. There are two large corporations there; one is incorporated for \$65,000 paid up capital, with a bee-privilege of 75,000 acres. They produce a large amount of honey and ship mostly to London. The other is not quite so large, but they produce and handle a lot. There are quite a number of persons, both white and Japanese, also in the business. The bees are imported Italians and, of course, hybrids, as well. The wild bees (of which there are a large quantity on the islands) are black or German brown bees.

Our honey-source, that is, the best quality (light amber) comes from the kauai or algeroba, which blooms more or less nine months in the year, and the honey is fine-flavored. There are also a great many weeds and much lantana, which gives a dark honey at certain seasons.

On Hawaii, 150 miles, a little south of east, from Oahu, the principal honey district is Kona, situated on the southern or lee side of the island, sheltered from the strong northeast trades, but having a cool land-breeze at night, while during the daytime the breeze comes from the sea. There are lots of Japs in the business and they make 10-frame hive out of anything that comes along, from a coal-oil box to a 2-inch plank, and also use Hoffman frames.

The Japs thought all they had to do was to get a hive of bees, put a super on, and when

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book Business Dairying & Cat. 212 free. W. Chester, Pa.

## Tennessee Queens



Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select long-tongued (Moore's), and Select, Straight 5-band Queens. Bred 3/4 miles apart, and mated to select drones. No bees owned within 2 1/2 miles; none impure within 3, and but few within 5 miles. No disease. 29 years' experience. WARRANTED QUEENS, 75 cents each; TESTED, \$1.50 each. Discount on large orders. Contracts with dealers a specialty. Discount after July 1st

Send for circular.

**JOHN M. DAVIS,**

14A26t SPRING HILL, TENN.  
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## BINGHAM'S PATENT Smokers

24 years the best. Send for Circular. 25Atf T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.  
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## Wanted Comb and Extracted Honey!

State price, kind and quantity.  
R. A. BURNETT & CO., 199 S. Water St., CHICAGO  
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### FREE FOR A MONTH ....

If you are interested in Sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best Sheep Paper published in the United States.

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has a hobby which is the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

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## SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white).....	\$.75	\$1.40	\$3.25	\$6.00
Sweet Clover (yellow).....	.90	1.70	4.00	7.50
Alsike Clover .....	1.00	1.80	4.25	8.00
White Clover .....	1.20	2.30	5.50	10.00
Alfalfa Clover .....	.80	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.

Single pound 5 cents more than the 5-pound rate, and 10 cents extra for postage and sack.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**

144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



the super was full cut the honey out and squeeze out by hand, then sit down and eat and smoke till the super was full again; but most of them found to their sorrow that that was a losing game; and now there are only a few who have stayed with it and got extractors, etc. I know of two who run 200 colonies and understand the business quite well; although one cannot impress upon them the necessity of getting good queens—any queen is good enough for them.—H. H. SMYTH, in the American Bee-Keeper.

#### Fastening Foundation in Sections.

For this purpose it is a paying investment to have a good machine such as the Daisy foundation fastener; but some with a very small number of sections may care to know the plan given by G. F. Herman, in the American Bee-Keeper:

For this purpose we use a board with four blocks nailed on it,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches square. This size is for the standard section which holds about one pound of honey. When we pick up four sections at one time and place them over the four blocks. The sections being on their edge, lay in the one-inch starters, or full sheets, just as preferred. The blocks bring the starters just midway in the sections.

We next dip the piece of tin into the heated wax and touch the starter and sections at the uniting point, holding the starter in place with the left hand, withdrawing the piece of tin instantly, as it only requires a touch and the work is done. If full sheets are used we dip twice, touching the top and one side and leaving one side and the bottom loose for expansion.

The size of the piece of tin used in the operation is 3-8 by 5 inches with a perfectly straight edge. The receptacle to hold the heated wax is a small sardine-box  $2\frac{3}{4}$  by 4 inches, kept about one-third full of wax and placed over a small hand lamp with a tin chimney, having the top nipped in a little and then bent out to form a crown which will give vent to the burning lamp when the pan of wax is placed on top.

#### Comb Honey and Excluders.

Some say that in producing section honey excluders are unnecessary; others say that without them the queen is sure to lay in the sections. M. F. Reeve having said in the American Bee-Keeper that excluders were indispensable, Dr. Miller replies in that journal:

For a long time it puzzled me to understand how there could be the difference, but I think I have solved the mystery. Nowadays there is little or no drone-comb left in the brood-chamber, and the bees make desperate efforts to secure drone-brood. More than once, when using 10-frame hives, I have known the queen to go outside the brood-nest and lay eggs in a patch of drone-comb, leaving one or two combs without any brood between this patch of drone-brood and the worker-brood of the brood-nest. You will notice that Mr. Reeve especially mentions that in his supers he found "the nicest lot of capped drone-cells." I am not certain whether this was in working for comb or extracted honey, and it doesn't matter; he says at the outset that excluders are necessary for either. If I am not greatly mistaken the queen goes into the super to lay because the workers have there prepared drone-cells for her.

If they go up into his supers to rear drone-brood, why don't they do the same thing for me? Simply because there are no drone-cells in mine to bait the queen up. I use top and bottom starters of worker foundation, filling the sections entirely full. If I should use small starters I would consider excluders indispensable.

I would not think of working for extracted honey without excluders, for even if only worker-comb should be in the supers there would be at least part of the time empty comb there, and whenever the queen should be a little crowded for room she might find her way up. When working for comb honey, I

## Bee-Keepers—Attention!

Do not put your money into New Fangled Bee-Hives, but buy a plain, serviceable and well-made hive, such as the regular Dovetailed hive arranged for bee-way sections. Honey-producers of Colorado—one of the largest honey-producing sections in the world—use this style.

Thousands of Hives, Millions of Sections, ready for Prompt Shipment.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis.

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## Famous Italian Queens!

BUCKEYE STRAIN OF 3-BANDED LONG-TONGUES are wonderful honey-gatherers. One customer bought 10 dozen. Just think of it! (He bought a few last season as a trial.)

### MUTH'S STRAIN GOLDEN ITALIANS.

As fine as money can buy. Either of the above by return mail, 75c each; 6 for \$4.00. Selected tested, best money can buy, \$1.50.

FULL LINE OF THE FINEST DOVETAILED HIVES AND SUPPLIES. Send for Catalog.

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CHICAGO TO DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS AND PUEBLO AND RETURN.

Tickets on sale on various dates through the summer, and from August 30 to September 10, inclusive, covering the time of the National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Denver, September 3-5, 1902. Tickets are limited for return to October 31, 1902.

For tickets and descriptive booklet on Colorado apply to agents of the North-Western-Union Pacific Line at

461 Broadway - - - New York	301 Main Street - - - Buffalo	12th Floor Park Building, - - - Pittsburg
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## Fancy Glassed Comb Honey

Any bee-keepers in New York or Pennsylvania producing either White Clover or Raspberry Fancy Comb Honey (in glassed sections), will find it to their interest to write to the undersigned at once.

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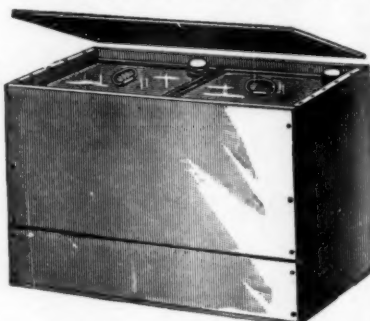
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# BEST Extracted Honey For Sale

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

## Alfalfa Honey

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



## Basswood Honey

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

### Prices of Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

A sample of either, by mail, 10 cents, to pay for package and postage. By freight—two 60-pound cans of Alfalfa,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; 4 cans or more, 7 cents a pound. Basswood Honey,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent more per pound than Alfalfa prices. Cash must accompany each order. You can order half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. The cans are two in a box, and freight is not prepaid. **Absolutely Pure Bees' Honey.**

### Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

## Queens Now Ready to Supply by Return Mail

Stock which cannot be excelled. Each variety bred in separate apiaries, from selected mothers; have proven their qualities as great honey-gatherers.

**Golden Italians** Have no superior, and few equals. Untested, 75 cents; 6 for \$4.00.

**Red Clover Queens,** which left all records behind in honey-gathering. Untested, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00.

**Carniolans** —They are so highly recommended, being more gentle than all others. Untested, \$1.00.

ROOT'S GOODS AT ROOT'S FACTORY PRICES.

**C. H. W. WEBER,** 2146-2148 Central Avenue,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

(Successor to Chas. F. Muth and A. Muth.)

## Marshfield Manufacturing Company.

Our specialty is making **SECTIONS**, and they are the best in the market. Wisconsin **BASSWOOD** is the right kind for them. We have a full line of **BEE-SUPPLIES**. Write for free illustrated catalog and price-list.

**Marshfield Manufacturing Company, Marshfield, Wis.**

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**28 cents Cash  
paid for Beeswax.**

low, upon its receipt, or 30 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price.

Address as follows, very plainly,

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.**

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This is a good time to send in your **Beeswax**. We are paying 28 cents a pound—**CASH**—for best yellow.

should want excluders, unless there was so much drone-comb in the brood-chamber that there would be no desire to have any elsewhere, or unless the sections were so filled with worker foundation that there was no chance for drone-comb above.

## GENERAL ITEMS

### Pretty Good Sweet Clover Flow.

We have had bad weather throughout June. The bees were starving the last part of June, and the first part of July I fed 300 pounds of honey to my bees. The last 10 days there has been a pretty good honey-flow from sweet clover.

JOHN ENIGENBURG.  
Cook Co., Ill., July 18.

### Thinks Minnesota all Right.

Bees are doing well in my locality. I have 2 hives with about 150 pounds on each, and others with from 100 pounds down to 25 pounds, and lots to come yet, as we have a good honey-yield in this locality in the fall. I am sorry to hear of so many failures in other States. I think Minnesota is all right.

P. H. DAVIS.

Hennepin Co., Minn., July 17.

### An Old Beginner's Report.

I am a beginner in the bee-business. I found a colony in a tree last October and wintered them; they were Italians. This spring I traded and got 6 colonies of blacks, and in old hives with racks, but the combs were in every shape. I transferred them into new hives which I made, and in 3 weeks I divided 2 of the colonies, and put 3 frames of brood and adhering bees into a hive and 3 frames of brood foundation, on May 28, and on July 9 they cast a nice swarm, and I hived them on brood foundation. The Italians cast their first swarm July 4, and to-day, when they swarmed out the air was alive with them for about 20 minutes, then they returned to the old hive that they issued from, and went to work as usual.

My bees are doing well this month, so far; white clover is in profusion here, the most for a great many years. It has been very warm for 2 weeks or so, with occasional rains. One of the old colonies that I divided cast a swarm July 11, so now I have 10 colonies, and I sold one.

To-day I hived 2 more swarms; one was a second from the Italians, and they came out again yesterday about 3 o'clock, and after a while they returned to the old colony from which they issued; this morning they came out and settled on a small birch and I hived them.

D. B. BOYNTON.

Oxford Co., Maine, July 14.

### Too Much Wet Weather.

My bees are doing fairly well. There is an abundance of white clover this year, but the weather has been unfavorable, too many dark, wet and windy days, but when we do have a nice day the bees fairly make things hum.

Last year I got 825 pounds of honey, mostly extracted, from 5 colonies, spring count, and increased to 8 colonies. I thought that was doing pretty well for a greenhorn.

I will send you a report of this year's crop later on.

G. GLEYSTEEN.

Sioux Co., Iowa, July 19.

### Heavy Rainfalls and Washouts.

During July, so far, we have had a little good weather, and so our bees have secured a small amount of surplus honey. But now the season has closed.

Within 10 miles of us some of the friends have secured a large crop, so I hear. Basswood was not frozen in these localities. I established a small yard about 14 miles



north of me, for an experiment. If I had been there with my home yard I undoubtedly would have made a nice thing, but as it is I did not know just what was going on, and lost some by neglect in this yard of 15 colonies.

The quality of our honey is very good, in fact it is better than I have ever had, in this section, except during 1881.

We still have great a deal of rain, more than we have sunshine, but it is warm.

You have probably heard of the immense waterfalls in New York State. We have suffered greatly from washouts here, some of our crops being seriously damaged; roads have been torn out, and bridges washed away. Between my home and the out yard north of me (mentioned above), 8 or 10 bridges were washed out; the roads last Monday (July 7) were almost impassable, in some places entirely so. Our little town is damaged in roads and bridges not less than \$6,000. A few farms have been completely ruined; some stock and a few lives were lost. F. GREINER.

Ontario Co., N. Y., July 12.

### Report of White Honey Crop.

As I am anxious to know how the honey crop is in other places, I thought best to report for this location. I had 78 colonies in the spring, increased to 112, have taken off 2,500 pounds of honey and think there is 1,500 pounds on the hives now.

The season was cold up to the first of July, except during apple-blossom, when we had a few warm days. White clover is the main honey-plant here, as the basswood has been nearly all cut down. D. L. FILES.

Monroe Co., New York, July 21.

### Poorest Prospects in Years.

The prospects for a honey crop in San Diego County are the poorest they have been for a number of years, but I think the bees will go through the winter without feeding.

We have had cold and dry, and hot and dry, so the results of honey-secretion are bad, although the flowers were in a fine, healthy condition. MAYNARD D. NICHOLS.

San Diego Co., Calif., July 17.

### Hot and Dry in Texas.

Bees in this section are not doing very much. We have had hot, dry winds that have dried up all the nectar. I have been feeding my bees for two months, but since the rains all vegetation has commenced growing, and bees will store until frost.

Mrs. C. R. WEST.

Ellis Co., Texas, July 14.

### A Handshake for Dr. Gallup.

Dr. Gallup, here is my hand—shake. You have voiced my sentiments in full, and to the letter. I have read your series of articles on queen-rearing with great interest, and they are so closely in touch with my experience that I fully endorse every word.

I have bought many queens that I well know were reared by small swarms or nuclei, as they were of no value whatever, and some were superseded within two months after being received.

I would like to hear your impressions of some of the other fads, as long tongues, for instance; also as to the exactness of spreading frames to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches from center to center; but more particularly the long tongues.

Give me queens reared at home, in full, strong colonies, under the swarming impulse, and I will compare notes with any and all, both long-tongued men and bees. This may look a little strong to some of the queen-breeders, but perhaps the "truth should be spoken at all times."

All my short-tongued bees did nothing until July 2, and were starving June 25 and 27. Why? Because there was nothing in the flowers to get, and if there had been they could not get out to get it, as it rained almost every day and night, and was so cold the entire month of June. On July 2 they commenced to roar, and have kept it up to the present time, and are now commencing in the

## QUEENS!



KIND FRIENDS:—I have been too busy filling orders to advertise much, but have caught up with orders now and can fill orders by return mail. I have 500 QUEENS—either 3 or 5 badders—Untested, 60 cents each; Tested, \$1.00 each. My bees are the Finest in the Land. To those who have never tried them, I will ask to give them a trial, and see what GOOD QUEENS I am sending for so little money. This ad. will not appear again. Remit by postal money-order to

DANIEL WURTH, Garuville, Tenn.

## 100 Lbs. of Comb Honey

—PER COLONY—

is the record of our bees thus far this season. We sell Queens at the following prices: Untested, 75 cents each;  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz., \$4.00. Tested, \$1.00;  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz., \$5.00. All Queens will be sent by return mail.

LEININGER BROS.,

31Dt

FT. JENNINGS, OHIO.

## "What Happened to Ted"

BY ISABELLE HORTON.

This is a true story of the poor and unfortunate in city life. Miss Horton, the author, is a deaconess whose experiences among the city poverty stricken are both interesting and sad. This particular short story—80 pages, 5x8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, bound in paper cover—gives somewhat of an insight into a little of the hard lot of the poor. Price, postpaid, only 10 cents (stamps or silver.) Address,

ISABELLE HORTON,

227 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

## QUEENS—Try Our Stock.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Dec. 31, 1901.

Your queens are fully up to standard. The honey queen that you sent my brother takes the lead. She had a rousing colony when put up for winter. The goldens can be handled without smoke or veil.

Very truly yours, JOHN THORMING.

MONTHS..... July and August.  
NUMBER OF QUEENS..... 1 6 12

HONEY QUEENS  
Untested ..... \$.75 \$4.00 \$ 7.00  
Tested ..... 1.00 5.00 10.00

GOLDEN QUEENS  
Untested ..... \$.75 \$4.00 \$ 7.00  
Tested ..... 1.00 5.00 10.00

Select tested, \$2.00. Breeders, \$5.00 each.  
2-frame Nucleus with Untested Queen, \$2.25 each; 3-frame Nucleus with Untested Queen, \$3.00 each; 6 for \$2.75 each.

D. J. BLOCHER, Pearl City, Ill.

27At

Please mention the Bee Journal



DAIRYMEN ARE DELIGHTED  
to meet those who work for us. Cow keepers always have money. We start you in business. You make large profits. Easy work. We furnish capital. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and catalogs.  
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### NOTICE.

The special round-trip excursion tickets announced from Chicago to New York City, Atlantic City and other New Jersey Sea Coast resorts on July 31st, Aug. 7th and 14th, 1902, via the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., under the headings of "\$18.00 to New York City and Atlantic City and Return," and "New York and Atlantic City at \$18.00 for the Round Trip," by the Nickel Plate Road July 17th and 31st, and Aug. 7th and 14th, with return limits of 12 days, is hereby withdrawn and the rates abrogated.

40—31A1t

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supers. I am inclined to believe the long-tongued bees have not done much better.

I had four swarms in May, and nothing since. A. Y. BALDWIN.

DeKalb Co., Ill., July 14.

### Cold, Wet, and Windy.

I have said that nothing short of an earthquake swallowing up all of Sioux County would keep my family and me away from Denver, in September; but too much cold, too much wet, too much wind, and a whole lot of other "too muches" may make me change my mind yet, though I will not give up until the last minute.

May was cold, but the bees built up fairly well; June was windy, cool, cold, colder, and fairly dry, for the first half, and the remainder was wet, wet, wet, and it appears to be getting wetter all the time. The bees work well when a few hours of suitable weather shows up. Pasturage could not be better, but the weather—O my!

You should have seen me "spreading" myself early June 26, after the tornado had spread itself, and somewhat, well, considerably, spread the bees and bee-hives. The bees got such a "jouncing" (and it wasn't any of Rambler's make-up, either) and soaking that they made very little trouble while I was straightening things up. Broken trees, chimneys, windmills, and an occasional building, were common. F. W. HALL.

Sioux Co., Iowa, July 8.

### Bees Hustling.

Bees are booming now and swarming at a fearful rate. We are getting from 10 to 15 swarms a day, and no stop to it. Some of the colonies gained from 5 to 10 pounds in weight per day, so prospects are grand at present. If the weather would keep hot and dry for about two weeks we would have 100 pounds per colony. I hope it will be so.

Cook Co., Ill., July 12. A. WICHERTS.

### Hard Year on Bees.

This is a hard year on the bees; such unfavorable weather, all of the earliest young queens lost in mating. Honey will be a very light crop in this section, although there has been an abundance of nectar.

I have 92 colonies, and about one-half the amount of honey I had last year with 80 colonies. C. H. HARLAN.

Kanabec Co., Minn., July 15.

### Average Crop of Honey.

My bees have stored an average surplus up this date. The white honey harvest is completed in this locality.

I use a horizontally divisible brood-chamber, and shall, as usual, put the supers containing unfinished sections between the upper and lower parts of the brood-chamber. The bees will, in most years, finish them from the fall honey-flow.

I suppose all the "convention" that we small fry bee-keepers will enjoy this year is the talk we may indulge in near the honey exhibits at State and County fairs.

P. O. WESTRUM.

Hamilton Co., Iowa, July 21.

### Expected Crop Failed to Appear.

They say in California the unexpected is ever popping up, like Banquo's ghost. This is exemplified in the present season's honey crop. I have often praised California as a honey State, or the paradise of the bee-keeper, because he could divine at the beginning of each season, knowing the rainfall, whether or not a honey harvest would be realized, and thus make, or not make, all due preparation. I must say now that this, like all rules, has its exception. From the rainfall, we had every reason to expect a splendid honey harvest this season. The early promise was fine, and I made what I thought was a safe prediction of a very generous harvest. The results are severely disappointing.

About here we have done better than in

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most places, but even here the crop is light, not more, surely, than one-third or one-half that of last year. In some of our best honey sections, like parts of Riverside County, or about Ferris, there is no crop at all. I think the cause of this is in the cold weather. An overcoat has been in demand all the spring. A little fire in the house each morning has been relished most of the time. The same cold, I think, is making the oranges drop badly. Thus, while our friends in the East are mourning the dearth of honey because of excessive rain, we will join in the lament, and charge up our misfortune to the cool weather, which has been very delightful.

A. J. COOK.

Los Angeles Co., Calif., July 8.

### Will Plan for Fall Flow.

The rain seems over; 4 inches fell on Friday night. The ground is full of water. No sections completed.

We have had only three warm days, and not a warm night; it is 55 degrees at 7 a.m. To-day it seems as if it would be warmer.

Clover is in full bloom, and may give 24 sections of honey per colony. I shall begin to plan for a good fall honey-flow.

JOHN C. STEWART.

Nodaway Co., Mo., July 21.

### Yellow Sweet Clover—Sainfoin.

Bees here are behaving splendidly, gathering in plenty of nectar. Yellow sweet clover came into bloom June 8, here this year, and is still in blossom, just meeting the white sweet clover, the two making a constant bloom of over three months; and if the white clover is cut just as it comes into bloom, a much longer period.

Yellow sweet clover does not grow nearly so tall as the white sweet clover, and is of a finer nature. It is not so thrifty on very poor soil as the white sweet clover, but perhaps after it has been in the ground some time it would improve. Every day I see evidence that cattle will eat sweet clover when they have learned to eat it.

This year I put in a small plot of sainfoin clover seed; the plants came up and some of them blossomed; it is quite a thrifty plant, making a heavier growth for the first season than red clover, and the stalks are not nearly so coarse as the red clover, but seem to carry a greater amount of leaves. Of the few blossoms that came out I did not notice any bees on them, but they have such a feast here this season that it would be hard to get them to look at small things.

I got a farmer friend of mine to try some of this clover seed this spring, and he thinks it is a good fodder-plant; however, we will know more about it next year, if all goes well, as I shall try to put in a larger piece of ground. It is altogether unlike any other clover in appearance that I have ever seen.

I notice the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, reports on it this year, and it seems to be as good as any of the clovers. Give it a trial, in a small way at first, and see what you can make of it. You will need to plant the seed deeper than other clover seeds, as it is very large.

W. D. HARRIS.

Ontario, Canada, July 14.

### Superseding Queens—Starved Bees.

We have been having a honey-flow from some source for about 15 days. This was unexpected. It is less than 10 days ago that I was feeding some starving colonies, but at the time I was feeding these the strong colonies in the yard were storing quite rapidly without my knowledge, as I was then unable to give them the attention demanded. Swarming from these strong colonies commenced about a week ago, and has kept up until now. I had to hustle in order to have the swarms, and keep the bees provided with storage-room. This I have done without help, but I have had to work and think all day, and then think all night, with the exception of a few cat-naps, in order to do it. Fortunately, I was provided with a good deal of storage in the shape of drawn comb, both brood-combs

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and unfinished sections, and so I have been able to handle the crop so far.

Storing is interrupted now on account of the heavy rains. This will probably insure a fall flow of more than usual magnitude.

I lost quite a number of colonies, but the most of these left hives with a good deal of sealed honey in them. I think only one colony starved. Two were lost because the hive-entrances were not kept clear of dead bees. I had directed that all entrances should be cleared by means of a bent wire, but it was not faithfully attended to. The most of the losses were due to the loss of queens.

I had been taught by many writers that it is best to let the bees attend to the matter of superseding the queen. I am tolerably certain that following this advice has resulted in great loss to me. Had I made use of queens reared in my own yard in strong colonies under the swarming impulse, and then allowed no queen to live more than three years, I think I would be better off. I have some good purchased queens, and have had a good many purchased queens that were good for nothing. I have one queen introduced Aug. 3, 1897, which has done as good work this season as ever before, and she has always done well. This is a York State queen. While one can get a good many good queens by purchase, he has the trouble of experimenting a great while in order to find out which are the good ones; hence, I believe it safest for the ordinary bee-keeper to rear his own queens from the best queens in his own yard in the swarming season.

It is stated in some of the papers that many colonies in Iowa and Illinois have been allowed to perish in the past month from starvation, owing to the lack of bloom, or the weather being so bad that the bees could not work. A few dimes expended for sugar at a critical time may be returned in a good many dollars later on. To let bees starve in June is poor economy. Shall such a man be called an apiarist? He is only a bee-bungler. If the flowers yield nectar from July to November they yield it in vain for him.

EDWIN BEVINS.

Decatur Co., Iowa, July 9.

### Pretty Well for Beginners.

In February, 1892, we bought 4 colonies of bees; now we have 10 colonies. I have hived 6 swarms, one June 19, 22, 24, 30, and July 4 and 7.

On Saturday afternoon my wife was at home alone, and being quite anxious to know what the bees were doing, she took the smoker and looked through all the hives, and found all the brood-frames well built down, and enough stores ahead so they will not need to be fed just yet.

The colony we hived June 19 has the super well filled and nearly all capped. It is the only one that has done much in the super.

We thought we were doing pretty well for greenhorns; many others are losing their colonies.

R. A. MARSHALL.

Wright Co., Iowa, July 21.

### Worst Season—Foul-Brood Cure.

This is the worst season ever known in this section. It rained 28 days in June, and every day in July up to the 8th, which was cold and cloudy. It rained July 9, 10 and 11, and a cold northwest wind. This morning it is cool, but it looks as if it would be a honey-day. I never saw such a large crop of white clover.

Yesterday was the first day in about 20 that the farmers have been able to plow the ground, it being too wet. That will make the buckwheat at least 50 percent less. Our outlook for this season seems to be very slim, as the white clover is on the decline.

I think I have found a sure cure for foul brood, at least it has made it disappear in one yard. I will be able to report in a short time, as the second lot of brood will be hatching in about 12 days. The 3 colonies I have treated are as healthy as any bees I ever saw since the treatment; but I want to make sure before I report. Facts are what we want in our practice.

J. W. TUCKER.

Jefferson Co., Pa., July 12.

## BEE-BOOKS

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**Bee-Keeper's Guide**, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Pomona College, California. This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 544 pages. 295 illustrations. Bound in cloth. 1902 edition—10th thousand. Price, \$1.20.

**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee**, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages, bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

**A B C of Bee-Culture**, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honeybees. Contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

**Scientific Queen-Rearing**, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of queen-bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. Bound in cloth and illustrated. Price, \$1.00; in leatherette binding, 60 cents.

**Bees and Honey**, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—It is nicely illustrated, contains 160 pages, bound in cloth. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; in paper, 30 cents.

**Advanced Bee-Culture**, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book; 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cents.

**Bee-Keeping for Beginners**, by Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia.—A practical and condensed treatise on the honey-bee, giving the best modes of management in order to secure the most profit. 110 pages, bound in paper. Price, 50 cents.

**Bee-Keeping for Profit**, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

**Bienen-Kultur**, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called "Bees and Honey." 100-page pamphlet. Price, 25 cents.

**Apiary Register**, by Thomas G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00.

**Dr. Howard's Book on Foul-Brood**.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cents.

**Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping**, by G. R. Pierce.—Result of 25 years' experience. Price, 30 cents.

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CLOSE SATURDAYS AT 1 P.M.—Our customers and friends will kindly remember that beginning with July 1, for three months we close our office and bee-supply store at 1 p.m. on Saturdays. This is our usual custom. Nearly all other firms here begin the Saturday afternoon closing with May 1st, but we keep open two months later on account of the local bee-keepers who find it more convenient to call Saturday afternoons for bee-supplies.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Not any comb honey of the new crop yet on the market, but advices of this week would indicate that some sections of the country are now prepared to ship as soon as any demand appears, and beginning with August there has in past seasons been more or less of a market, and it is looked for to begin this year on time. This for several reasons, one being that we are going to have some choice white clover and basswood to offer, which has not been over plentiful during the past three or four seasons. Prices are nominally the same as during the past 90 days. Beeswax sells at 30c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—Some new comb honey has arrived. We quote: New, 14@15c; old, 12@13c. Extracted, white, 6@6½c; amber, 5@6c. Beeswax, 25@30c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Honey market not opened yet for this season, but we look for demand to begin in a couple weeks. No old crop in the way. Expect good demand and good prices for new crop, which is very light in this vicinity.

H. R. WRIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 7.—There is some fair demand for comb honey at 14c for strictly fancy white; 12@13c for No. 1, and 10@11c for amber. Extracted quiet at unchanging prices. Beeswax dull and declining at 29c.

HILDRETH & SROCKEN.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—The shipments and offers on new comb honey are so little, besides the predictions for the yield of honey so uncertain, that I can give no figure for prices. Extracted is selling for the same price—Amber, in barrels, 5@5½c; alfalfa, 6@6½c; white clover, 6½c. Beeswax, 28c in cash.

C. H. W. WEBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—White comb, 10@12 cents; amber, 7@10c; dark, 6@7 cents. Extracted, white, 5@—; light amber, 4½@—; amber, 4@— Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27@29c; dark, 25@26c.

Stocks are of light volume and market cannot be termed favorable to buyers, but demand is not brisk at prices now generally asked, dealers waiting as a rule for offerings to be presented to them. If pressure to realize were exerted, the material shading of rates to buyers would be necessary to effect noteworthy wholesale transfers.

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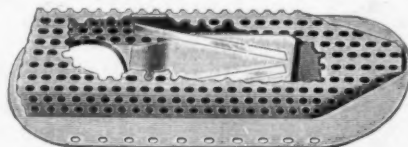


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